Hull, a distance of more than a mile. Several attempts have been made to accomplish the same object on previous occasions, but without success, and the present one, we hear, is principally at the instigation, and will be under the direction, of the Somerset Archæological Society. An account of the passage will be found in "Savage's History of Taunton," and the use of it made about the time of the Monmouth rebellion.

Denton.—An antiquarian correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives an interesting account of the old chapel at Denton chapelry in its impression of 10th inst. It is described as a very picturesque erection, built, he says, "in the half-timbered style, usually known as 'post and petrel,' or, as our cicerone termed it, 'raddle and daub,' which term he stated to be derived thus:—the frame-work of the chapel, said he, is composed of huge oaken beams placed deep in the earth: between each of these intermediate spaces, termed bays, there are numerous transverse beams: the interstices were originally filled with twisted boughs, &c., known hereabouts as 'raddlings:' this wicker-work was well plastered over with clay mortar (daub), which, to render it more adhesive, was well mixed with grass, hay, reeds, &c."

Clementhorpe, Yorkshire.—As some workmen were lately employed in making a sawpit in a field at Clementhorpe, they discovered a Roman pavement, in a fine state of preservation. The outer border is tesselated flooring of 8½ inches: the next portion is in black and white mosaic, of a half-moon pattern: within this is a richly-laced pattern in white, red, and drab, on a black ground. In the centre of the floor are geometrical figures, and at the corners the bell or tulip pattern. The eastern portion only has as yet been uncovered.

Glasgow.—Among other objects of curiosity discovered during the demolition of the old bridge of Glasgow is a key, found in the foundations of one of the centre buttresses. It is about a foot long; the wards nine in number, and remarkably well cut; the ring at the opposite end perfect, and the whole specimen in excellent preservation, and very little corroded. It was lying under the ancient oak trees sawn longitudinally, and on which the buttresses rested. The section of the bridge under which this key lay, was the most ancient portion of the structure, so that this venerable memorial of the builders of Glasgow's first bridge cannot be less than five hundred years old. Another key was found under similar circumstances, in the foundations of the next buttress.

Kilkenny.—In a house in a street leading from the Black Abbey to Friar's Bridge, built on a portion of the ancient cemetery of the Dominicans, and beneath a clay floor, according to the *Kilkenny Moderator*, there have been discovered three tombs of Kilkenny marble, fashioned into sepulchral monuments, with sculptured figures, and evidently of so early a date as the latter end of 13th century. One of them has an inscription which sets forth in the old incised Lombardic characters, and in Norman-French, that "Mester Roberd de Sardeloue" was there interred: there is, however, no date. "Sardeloue," it is thought, may, perhaps, have been the original form of the name of the ancient manor and castle of Ardaloe, in this district. The local Archæological Society will no doubt investigate the matter. The monuments, fortunately, will be carefully preserved within the precincts of the Black Abbey, and there are rumours of the probability of fresh discoveries of the same kind being made.

Fall of a Theatre.—At Simla, as appears from a letter in the *Times*, the proscenium roof, the orchestra, &c., of the theatre fell in while a fancy ball was in progress, but, strange to say, killing no one but one little boy, although the slight premonitory symptoms of scenery giving way were misunderstood and neglected to the last moment. The building, it is said, had been knocked up for sale, and was very inefficient: one of the walls had sunk.

IRISH RAILWAY AND ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The unfinished works on the Great Southern and Western Railway are progressing: the ballasting has been perfected, with the exception of ten miles: the various buildings at the Cork terminus have been completed. A sum of 25,000*l.* is estimated as sufficient to finish the entire works. A sum of 12,318*l.* 2s. 11d. has been expended on works along the line for the last six months: 2,650*l.* was laid out in the county of Kildare and Queen's County in connection with some of the bridges carrying public roads over the railway.

The works on the Londonderry and Coleraine line are expected to be complete about November. A station is about to be erected at Newtown-limavady. The Boyne viaduct, fully described some time since in "The Builder," is progressing: upwards of 400 men are employed. Between Newfoundwell and the road leading to Green-hills, a number of hands are engaged.

Sundry works are to be erected at the cavalry barracks, Longford; additions to the district military prison at the new barracks, Limerick; two wash-houses at the Fermoy, Tralee, and Kilkenny barracks; and one at the Richmond barracks, Dublin; all according to the plans of the commanding engineer of her Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

A new bridge is to be erected at Culleville, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, and proposals are invited for same according to the plans of the company's engineer, Mr. Thomas Bell.

A new Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Ardfert, county of Kerry, and the Earl of Listowel has subscribed 50*l.*

The sites for the Model School, and Agricultural Model Farm to be erected at Limerick, have been decided upon by the Commissioners of National Education. Mr. Darley is the architect.

The new (R. C.) church with a tower ("in imitation of the well-known round towers of Ireland") in connection therewith, and a large stone cross, to be erected to the memory of O'Connell, from a design furnished by Mr. Petrie, is composed of an oblong body or nave, and a chancel connected to same by an *arcus triumphalis*. The dimensions are as follows:—External length of nave, 45 feet; breadth, 30 feet; length of chancel, 17 feet; breadth, 20 feet; external height of nave, 45 feet; of chancel, 35 feet; height of lateral walls, 15 feet. The sides of the roof will form an isosceles triangle. At each angle of front is a plain flat buttress, and a flat band resting on same, and carried to the apex of gables, on which are placed as finials, crosses. A plinth surrounds the building. In west elevation is an entrance doorway, enriched with simple architrave, and having a cross within a circle placed above. The side walls of nave are perforated by two small semicircular-headed windows, and those of chancel have a single angular-headed window at each side, and a semicircular-headed one in east wall—all deeply splayed. The roof of nave is of semicircular form, and the chancel arch is 10 feet in width by 15 feet in height. The arch is formed of thirteen stones, typical of the Saviour and twelve apostles; and the chancel is entered by three steps, to represent the Trinity. In the chancel, raised on a platform, is an oblong square altar tomb. Above roof of nave is a second apartment divided by cross walls into three chambers. The building is to be of chiselled granite stone, in regular ashler courses. On the south side of church is placed the tower, at a distance of 15 feet: the external diameter is 15 feet; and its height, including conical roof, is 103 feet. The interior is divided by ledgments into six compartments, that at top having four apertures, and the lower ones one each. The doorway is placed at an elevation of 15 feet; is semicircular headed, with cross carved on key-stone; and the pinnacle of roof is ornamented with a cross. In front of entrance doorway, at a distance of 20 feet, is the stone cross of ancient character. It rests on a stone base 10 feet by 8 feet, and rises above platform to a height of 27 feet. It is of simple character.

HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday in last week the foundation stone of a block of improved dwellings for the working classes was laid in one of the closes of the High-street, Edinburgh, near John Knox's house, at Leith Wynd. The entrance is to be widened and improved. The first practical step has thus been taken by a new Association, set on foot about fifteen months since, and which now has a capital of about 5,000*l.*, subscribed in shares of 5*l.* each. The stone was laid by Mr. Cowan, M.P. The building is to be finished and ready for occupation by Whit Sunday next. It will afford accommodation, in all, for thirty-nine families, and is to be four stories in height, and in length about 126 feet, with the front in the direction of High-street. Light, air, drainage, and water-supply have all been specially provided for, they say: the cistern, which is to be of iron, and placed near the roof, will hold upwards of 2,000 gallons of water, or about 50 gallons for each family. Fire can scarcely be dreaded, as, with the exception of the doors and the joisting in only two of the apartments in each dwelling, there is no wood whatever about the entire building,—the external walls being of stone, as well as some of the floors, and the internal walls and partitions of brick. The brick, in all places where it is much exposed, is glazed on the surface, the edges being insulated, giving a sort of "rustic" appearance to the walls, the effect of which, our authority the *Scotsman* says, is rather pleasing. The walls of the stairs are built with these glazed bricks, and so are those of the sculleries, so that painting or white-washing is unnecessary. Each scullery is to be fitted with strong earthenware washing-tub and cast-iron stand, with pipes for clean water and dirty, cast-iron sink, dust-valve, coal-closet, &c.

The dimensions of the kitchens are to be 14 by 9½ feet. The bed-rooms are to be the same; while the sculleries will be about 5 feet square. The height of the roof, in each instance, will be 9 feet 3 inches. The estimated expense of each building is 90*l.* or about 3,500*l.* for the whole; and it is intended to let each dwelling-house at a rent of 6*l.* 10s. per annum, which will yield a return on the outlay of about 7 per cent. The contractors for the building are Messrs. W. Beattie and Sons; and the architect is Mr. George Beattie, one of the partners of that firm. A block of the same sort of buildings has already been for some time in progress in the Pleasance, by the enterprise of one of the citizens (Mr. Patrick Ritchie, machinist) under the same builders. His example is also to be followed in Beaumont-place, by Colonel Forbes, who intends to erect a house with accommodation upon a larger scale than that afforded either in the properties in course of completion by Mr. Ritchie, or those to be erected by the Association.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We have so recently (vide p. 460) given an account of the interior of the new House of Commons, and the alterations made on its previous appearance, that in giving a view of it as it now appears, the first and only view yet published, we need but refer to the description already given.

In our vol. viii., p. 7, is a view of the original appearance of the interior of the new house, from a comparison of which with the view now given, the nature and extent, as well as the general effect of the recent alterations, will be seen at a glance. The ceiling, it will be remarked, has been brought down 5 or 6 feet in the centre, and in place of being flat over the whole expanse, as before, is sloped down on all sides. The upper half of the windows, which formerly had a central transom, is thereby put out of sight, and as this lessened the light considerably, the cills have been cut down about a foot.

The gallery immediately above the Speaker's chair, as seen in our present view, is that for the reporters to the press. A gallery for ladies is formed behind the open stone-work seen immediately above the Reporters' gallery.

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